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ILMINSTER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Health Department,
16, Church Street,
Crewkerne.

Tel. No. Crewkerne 419

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

A.M. McCall

V.R.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

P.P. Fox

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

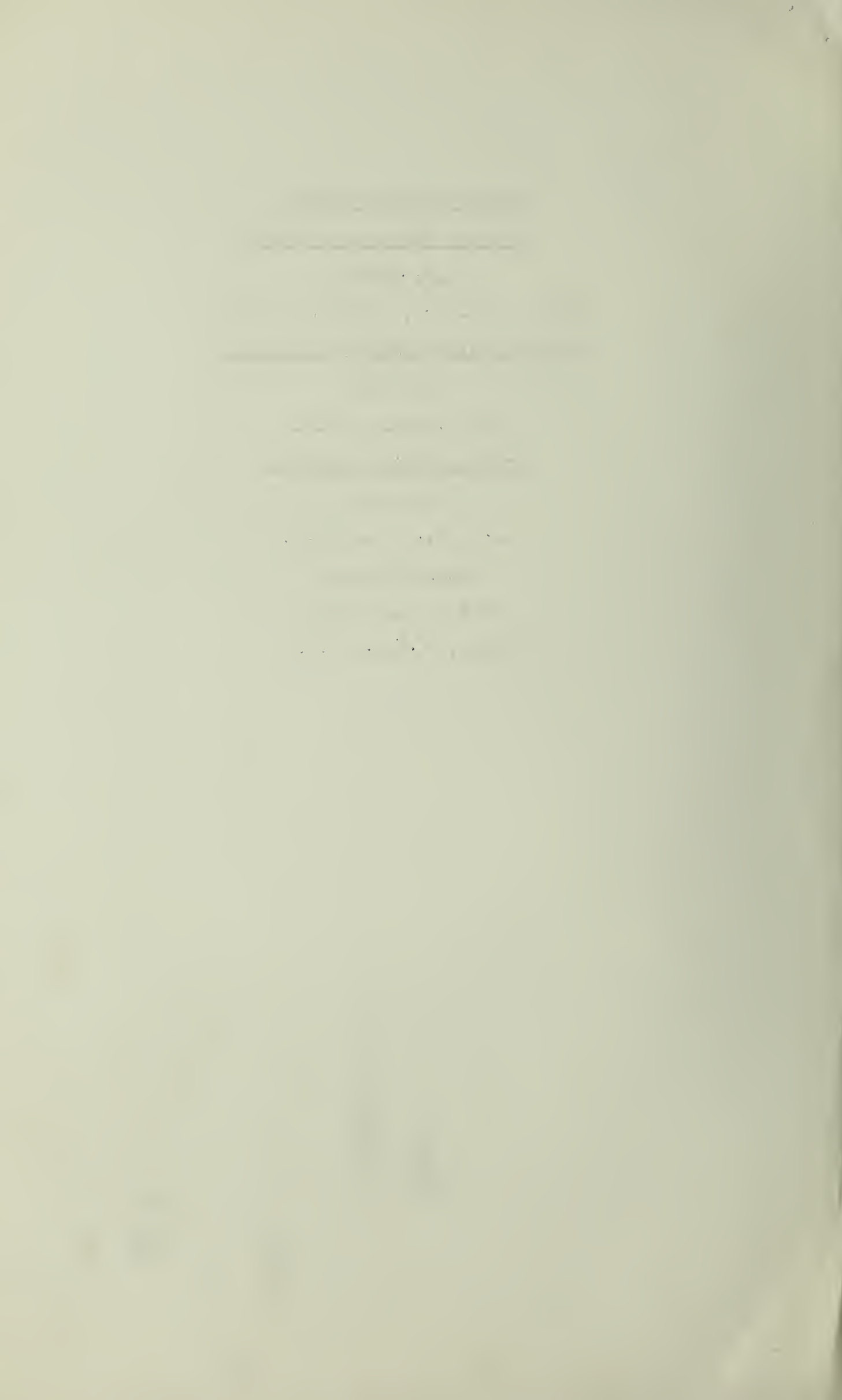
N.J. Arney

A.I.A.S., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Visitor

Mrs. O.J.M. Pitt

S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.



To the Chairman and Councillors of the Ilminster Urban District.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for 1958.

There was a very mild outbreak of measles and two cases of pneumonia occurred, but no other infectious diseases were notified during the year.

The preventative health services continued to function smoothly and I have included a note on the National Health Service.

This report has been produced while the Health Department has been trying to cope with a very heavy demand for anti-poliomyelitis vaccination and is necessarily shorter than in some previous years.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

A.M. McCALL

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Population The Registrar General gives the estimated mid-year population for 1958 as 2,570.

Birth Rate The corrected Birth Rate for the year was 16.3 per 1,000 live births which is lower than the figure for the previous year and a little below the national figure for England and Wales of 16.4 per thousand.

Death Rate The corrected Death Rate for the year was 13.5 per 1,000 which is above the national figure of 11.7. The causes of death are shown in Appendix A, Table 3 and the pattern is now no doubt familiar to Councillors, diseases of the heart and circulation again topping the list.

Stillbirths There were no stillbirths in the town during the year.

Infant Mortality Only one infant died and death was due to prematurity.

Maternal Mortality I am once again happy to report that no cases of maternal death occurred during the year.

Social Services The social services provided by the local health authority remained unchanged.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

No new services were provided during 1958.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Antenatal Clinics There are no antenatal clinics held in the District. Routine antenatal examinations are carried out by general practitioners and district nurses. All patients requiring admission to hospital went to the Maternity Units at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton. Routine blood examination is carried out by the hospital staff to determine the Rh reaction and the degree of anaemia present. Reports are sent to the private practitioner and district nurse.

Domiciliary Midwifery The district nurses continued to attend expectant and nursing mothers in their homes with the private practitioner supervising the case. The practical service of delivery of the mothers and their after-care follow naturally on the work of the antenatal care. The mothers approach their time of confinement with the knowledge that they have been well cared for in the preceding months. They have a sound knowledge of what is to take place, and they are well acquainted with the nurses who will be looking after them.

Infant Welfare Clinics The infant welfare clinic continued to be held weekly with Dr. Bond in attendance twice per month. Details of attendances are shown in Appendix B, Table 1.

Health Visiting Mrs. Pitt continued as health visitor and tuberculosis health visitor for the town.

Home Nursing In addition to their many other duties the District Nurse visit people's Homes to carry out a very large number of duties. These may include dressing wounds, giving injections, bathing patients, and many other similar medical duties too numerous to list. A great deal of this work is concerned with the older members of the community, and we have every reason to be thankful for the kindly manner in which our Nurses have been working during the past year.

Immunisation 1958 was the first year when supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine became more readily available and a start was made to deal with the many applications from parents who wished their children to be immunised against this crippling disease. The course consisted of two injections given with a month's interval between them, followed by a re-inforcing dose some seven months after the second injection. Owing to the controversy which marked the introduction of the American vaccine of the Salk type, some parents refused to accept any other than vaccine of English manufacture, while others were prepared to accept any which passed the standard of English testing. As there was considerably more American vaccine issued by the Ministry a number of children who had not been long on the waiting list were vaccinated while others, waiting for English vaccine for many months remained un-immunised. This led to considerable correspondence from parents and when the situation was explained many re-considered their original decision and a further flood of registration cards were received. The main burden of this campaign has undoubtedly been felt by the clerical staff of the Public Health Department and I wish to acknowledge the efficient manner in which the work was done in Ilmirster. It entailed many hours of late working and dealing with innumerable telephone calls and letters, many of which countermanded previous instructions. However, towards the end of the year a good deal of the chaos had been sorted out and Appendix B, Table 3 shows details of what was achieved. By the end of the year the number of applications was mounting rapidly and my next report will show the ultimate extent of the public demand for this type of prophylaxis.

The necessity for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough continued to be stressed but obviously there is a limit to the amount of work which the department can do and therefore the figures show a falling off in the number of re-inforcing doses given, although those receiving their initial course remained satisfactory. In order to avoid the period of the year when immunisation with the combined vaccine is liable to affect those injected with acute poliomyelitis, this type of injection was suspended during the second and third quarters. This action was taken generally throughout the County on instruction from the County Medical Officer of Health.

Vaccination The need for vaccination against smallpox increases each year on account of the ease of travel from areas in which this disease is endemic. However, since the statutory requirement for smallpox vaccination was rescinded in 1948, there has been a falling-off in the number of vaccinated persons. There were 53 primary vaccinations carried out during the year, but no re-vaccinations were done.

Home Help Service This Service, started in 1948, is now established as an essential part of the Health Service. The women working in the Service have a reputation for hard, efficient work, allied to kindness and consideration for those whose temporary difficulties they are endeavouring to overcome. The Area Organiser in either Taunton or Yeovil deals with all requests for help.

School Medical Service The main part of the school medical service is the periodic and special examinations carried out in the schools and I visited all the schools during 1958. Details of these inspections may be found in Appendix B, Table 2. However, there are many other sides to this work which include the special examinations which are frequently requested by teachers, parents, or the County Medical Officer, and co-operation with specialists. In this connection I receive copies of all reports from them to private practitioners if the child concerned attends a school within my area. This liaison is particularly important to me and I hope that I have been helpful in smoothing over the many

difficulties that arise during the year. In addition, I also inspect all children who, having reached the age of 14, take up part-time employment which is subject to County Bye-Laws. These Bye-Laws ensure that children only work a specified number of hours and in a suitable type of employment and prevents exploitation of 'cheap labour'.

School Dental Service I am glad to be able to report that the schools in Ilminster were inspected by the school dental surgeon, who is based at Chard.

Orthopaedic Services Children, who at school medical inspection are found to have orthopaedic defects, were referred through their family doctors to the clinic held at Taunton.

Ophthalmic Services Special clinics for school children are held at Taunton and all cases who are found to have a visual defect at the school medical inspections are first referred to the clinic. Subsequent examinations may be carried out by local opticians whose reports are most helpful, or, if the necessity arises, they are referred back to the ophthalmic specialist for further examination. I have noted that where the modern and fashionable type of frames are purchased by parents, the children are much more ready to co-operate and wear their glasses regularly. This is particularly noticeable among the senior girls.

Epileptics Any cases of epilepsy occurring in the area are referred to a specialist at Taunton who is able to carry out electro-encephalogram and other necessary investigations and then advise on the correct course of treatment. A copy of his report is always available to the School Medical Officer if the patient be of school age. Where it is considered necessary for a schoolchild to attend a special school on account of the disease, it is possible to have them admitted to the Chalfont Colony where the Somerset County Council maintain a certain number of students.

Spastics Cerebral palsy causes a spastic condition of the muscles which makes the sufferer have poor co-ordination. As a result, he often finds it difficult to do the simple acts of life. He may reach for a cup or pencil, as the hand moves, it may miss the mark, knocking over the cup or dropping the pencil. He may not be able to walk straight, he may get off balance, may stagger or reel and weave about.

Another child may have trouble with his throat and tongue. If he tries to talk the sounds are often grunts and noises. The muscles of his face may twist and work. Seeing a child making faces and hearing the sounds he makes, give some people a wrong idea. They connect such acts with being feeble minded because some feeble minded children act that way. This may be far from the truth. Some of them are very bright. Some, it is true, are feeble minded, but it is not possible to tell just by the way children with cerebral palsy look or act. Mentally, the large number of them are about like other children.

The cause is sometimes due to brain damage while the baby is being born. This may be when the mother has a hard and long labour, but it is not necessarily the case. It may happen with an easy birth. Sometimes cerebral palsy may happen after birth and it has followed whooping cough, measles and meningitis.

A large number of spastic children do improve, others do not improve so much, still others not at all. Due to severe mental or physical disability, some may have to be cared for in an institution for years.

It is important that all children with cerebral palsy should be under medical care and have opportunities for suitable education just as any other child. All these cases are reported to the County Health Department. Cases are referred to the Cerebral Palsy Assessment Clinic in Bristol where a full assessment of the case is made. When possible, children are encouraged to attend the ordinary day schools, but sometimes placement is necessary in a suitable special residential school.

Blind Persons The Somerset Association for the Blind carry out the general work on behalf of and with a grant from the County Council. This arrangement works very well in practice. There are eight registered blind persons resident in the area. Prior to the admission to the Register, a blind person is examined by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology. Little delay is experienced in having persons known to be blind admitted to the Register.

Ambulance Service The Somerset County Council ambulance covered this area during week days. During non-working hours and week-ends the Ilminster Ambulance was available to deal with any emergency calls.

National Health Service The National Health Service came into operation on 6th July, 1948 and is ten years old this year.

The many teething troubles have been dealt with and many of the abuses have been prevented. It is also fortunate that it's popularity as a political 'hot chestnut' is waning. Constant public criticism by opposing political parties does not make for a happy service.

In our town the Service works well and receives full co-operation from the Local Health Authority and Local Council.

Requests from practitioners for the re-housing of patients on medical grounds receive special attention and I am happy to say there are no outstanding cases on our waiting list.

The problem of the ageing population increases each year. I am certain that many people of 60 years or more are suffering varying degrees of discomfort or pain, which could be alleviated with little difficulty. However, they seldom consult their doctors because they do not realize the help they could receive. I feel there is a place for the provision of a geriatric clinic run on the same lines as the Child Welfare Clinics by the local health authority where old people could go without appointment to seek advice on their ailments or have a routine examination. Those needing treatment could then be referred to their own doctors by letter. This might save doctors a great deal of time and benefit their patients.

Mental Health Services These services are administered by the County Council through the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee.

The scope of this Committee covers ascertainment, care and training or discharge as the case may be, of patients in need of supervision care or control under the Mental Deficiency Acts. The nearest Training Centre is at Lopen and children from our area attend there. The Committee of the Lopen Training Centre is made up of members representing various statutory and voluntary organisations. The Committee is concerned with the management of the Centre and makes recommendations to the County Health Sub-Committee through the appropriate officer. There are places for 20 pupils at Lopen and 18 are registered at present. There are three teachers under Mrs. Batten and a very happy atmosphere obtains at this Centre.

National Assistance Act No statutory action was necessary during the year nor was I asked to intervene in any case. The Public Health Committee and I are reluctant to use our statutory powers to remove people from their homes. We have found from experience that encouragement and persuasion produces a far better result. I am not always convinced that people benefit from being suddenly uprooted from their homes which may often be dirty and untidy but where, at least, they have developed an immunity to the local infections. They suddenly find themselves in the clean and ordered surroundings of Part III accommodation, but at the same time come in contact with infections against which they have little or no immunity. Some do not survive very long and one is left in considerable doubt as to whether the action taken has been for the best.

SECTION C

Prevalence and Control over infectious and other Diseases

A summary of the infectious diseases notified during the year will be found in Appendix C, Table 1.

The B.C.G. Vaccination programme continued and all children born in 1944 were offered protection and those accepting were skin tested and vaccinated in February.

Earlier in the Report I have made reference to the vaccinations carried out against poliomyelitis.

SECTION D.

Environmental Health Services

A. Sanitary Circumstances

Climatic Conditions The total rainfall during 1958 was 39.82 inches, which was more than in the previous year. The spring was reasonably dry, but it was an extremely wet summer.

Water Supply The water supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity and no serious shortage occurred during the year. Details of the chemical and bacteriological reports will be found in Appendix D, Table 1, together with other relevant data concerning the distribution of the supply. During the year the mains were extended to serve Townsend and future proposals include plans for interconnection with the Chard Rural District Council's mains at Hort Bridge.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal Practically the whole town is sewered and sewage disposed of at the Sewage Disposal Works. A comprehensive scheme for the new Sewage Disposal Works was commenced during the year and it is estimated that the cost will be in the region of £35,000.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection Weekly removal of refuse from each house is carried out by direct labour and trade refuse is collected when necessary.

Rodent Destruction A new rodent operator was appointed in conjunction with Chard Borough and Crewkerne Urban District and the work has proved satisfactory during the year.

Swimming Baths There are two privately owned swimming baths in the town, one at the Ilminster Boys' Grammar School and the second was opened during the year at the Secondary Modern School.

Smoke Abatement Little or no trouble was experienced during 1958 due to industrial smoke. The great majority of smoke pollution in a town of this size is caused by domestic fires, and as the proportion of slow combustion fireplaces increases, it diminishes.

Ionising Radiation The dangers to the population from 'fall out' following an atomic bomb attack have focussed public attention on the dangers of ionising radiations. Although an atomic war could be devastating in its effects, the much more pressing problems is the rapid increase in the use of radioactive substances for peaceful uses. It is over fifty years since X-rays and radioactive substances began to be extensively used to the benefit of humanity, mainly in the medical field. While that situation obtained, the possible hazards of radiation were restricted. However, new developments have completely changed the picture in the last fifteen years. To-day there is scarcely any industry which does not make use of radioactive materials. Places where they are made and used are both places where hazards exist. Places where nuclear power is produced are increasing in number, for example Winfrith and Hinkley Point. These are a potential source of danger as the Windscale accident showed. It therefore becomes clear, that the local health authorities must concern themselves with this new field of actual and potential risk to health and life.

The need for a central authority to co-ordinate the responsibilities of the various Ministries is obviously needed, but the ultimate safety of the population will continue to be the province of the medical officer of health. Government departments concerned have been asked to provide instruction and guidance for medical officers of health, but so far nothing has materialized. It is surely time the Government faced this problem so that local Public Health Committees are in a position to answer local fears and give accurate information about the local situation.

B. Factories Act Appendix D, Table 2 gives details of inspections carried out during the year.

C. Housing

Details of the housing situation in the town at the end of 1958 are given in Appendix D, Table 3.

All applications for improvement grants received during the year, were approved, with slight modifications in some cases.

D. Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk There are 4 registered distributors in the area and 1 dairy premises. There are 3 dealers in designated milk. Sampling was carried out by the County Council's staff.

Ice Cream There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream but 14 are registered for the retail of the pre-packed product.

Meat There are three licensed slaughter houses in the Urban District, but one is hardly ever used. Details of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector during the year will be found in Appendix D, Table 4.

Food Premises in General Good relations between the Health Department and the tradesmen in the town continued throughout the year and informal action has achieved the required result and it was not necessary to resort to prosecution.

APPENDIX A TABLE 1

Registrar General's Estimate of Population mid 1958	...	...	2,570
Area	...	...	531 acres
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958 according to the Rate Book	...	...	994
Rateable Value	...	...	£29,344
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£113

APPENDIX A TABLE 2

BIRTH RATE		Comparability Factor 1.00	
		M	F
Live Births	Total	25	17
	Legitimate	24	17
	Illegitimate	1	-
Still Births	Total	-	-
	Legitimate	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 1 Year	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-
Death of Infants under 4 Weeks	Total	1	-
	Legitimate	1	-
	Illegitimate	-	-

APPENDIX A TABLE 3

DEATH RATE		Comparability Factor 0.94		
		Total	M	F
Table of Deaths		37	18	19
<u>Causes of Death</u>				
Heart:	Coronary Disease	3	3	-
	Other heart disease	9	3	6
Circulation:	Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	6	9
	Other circulatory disease	-		
Cancer of:	Stomach	1	1	-
	Lung	1	1	-
	Breast	-		
	Uterus	-		
	Other Sites	2	1	1
Leukaemia		-		
Lungs:	Tuberculosis	-		
	Bronchitis	1	1	-
	Influenza	-		
	Pneumonia	-		
	Other diseases of respiratory system	-		
Diabetes		-		
Duodenal Ulcer		-		
Gastritis		-		
Nephritis		-		
Congenital Malformations		-		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		3	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents		-		
All other accidents		1	-	1
Suicide		1	-	1

APPENDIX B TABLE 1

Ilminster Child Welfare Centre,

Statistics for the twelve months ended 31st December 1958.

1. Number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were:-

UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.....71.....
2. Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:-
 - (a) 195833....
 - (b) 195744....
 - (c) 1956-53....97....
3. Total attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:-
 - (a) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE584.....
 - (b) OVER ONE BUT UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE300.....
 - (c) OVER TWO BUT UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE356.....
4. Number of individual mothers who attended during the year116.
5. (a) TOTAL NUMBER OF SESSIONS HELD:-
 - (i) With Medical Officer24....
 - (ii) Other sessions28.....
 - (b) NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED BY DOCTOR94.....
 - (c) TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS ..222.....
6. Immunisations completed for:-

DIPHTHERIA	3

DIPHTHERIA-PERTUSSIS	15

DIPHTHERIA-PERTUSSIS-TETANUS	8

SMALLPOX VACCINATION	-

PERTUSSIS	11

APPENDIX B TABLE 2

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>	<u>No. in- spected</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>	<u>Children having milk</u>	<u>Children having dinner</u>	<u>Diphtheria Immun- sation</u>
Ilminster Junior Boys'	96	42	5.2.58	36.45%	72.85%	7
Ilminster Boys' Grammar	167	39	23.7.58	71.89%	50.89%	
Ilminster Infants' & Junior Girls'	190 156	102 67	6/1/5.8.58. 13/16/17.10.58	53.25% 97.43%	41.84% 45.51%	20 32
Ilminster Secondary Modern	282	104	9/11/13.6.58	35.46%	62.41%	

APPENDIX B TABLE 3

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Children Born in Year	1933-42	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
	2	3	5	2	12	18	11	15	16	17	12	17	17	13	16	18	9	201

Drs. & Families	Expt. Mothers	Amb. Staff & Families	No. of persons who received a third injection
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2	3	2	1
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APPENDIX C TABLE 1

Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases

Measles7
Pneumonia.....2

Analysis of Cases Notified

	Under 1 Yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 +
Measles	1	1	1		1	3						
Pneumonia					1						1	

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Group

<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

- 1
1- 5
5-15
15-25
25-35
35-45
45-55
55-65
65
Age Unknown

Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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APPENDIX D TABLE 1

Water Supplies

Piped Supplies - results of samples taken for Analysis

<u>Raw Water</u>		<u>Treated after going into Supply</u>					
<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	1	1	-	20	5	1	-

Water Supplies from Public Mains

<u>Direct to Houses</u>		<u>By means of Standpipes</u>	
No. of Dwelling Houses	Population	No. of Dwelling Houses	Population
765	2,050	240	700

APPENDIX D TABLE 2

Factories Acts 1937 & 1948

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	14	3	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	14	9	1	-
Other premises				
Totals	32	23	4	-

Cases in which defects were found ...	...	...	...	7
Cases in which defects found were remedied..	...	...	...	7

Outworkers

No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 10..... 8

APPENDIX D TABLE 3

Housing

Action taken during year:-

1. No. of houses included in Clearance Areas for which Orders are still to be made	-
2. No. of houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	-
3. No. of houses demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	-
4. No. of houses demolished or closed under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits)	3
5. No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished	-
6. No. of houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
7. No. of unfit houses occupied under licence	-
8. <u>Rent Act, 1957 (1st Schedule)</u>	
<u>Certificates of Disrepair:-</u>	
(a) No. of applications received	4
(b) No. of Certificates issued	3

<u>Houses erected during year</u>		<u>Houses in course of Erection</u>		<u>Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into flats or dwellings</u>	<u>Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one</u>
For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes	For Slum Clearance	For other Purposes		

Local Authority	4	7	6	6	-	-
Private Enterprise	-	2	-	1	1	2

No. of Post-War houses erected from 1st April, 1945 to 31st December, 1958 Housing Programme for 1959

By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	For Slum Clearance	For Other Purposes
183	50	6	22

(a) No. of temporary housing units occupied	(i) Prefabs 50 (not L.A.)	(ii) Huts, Etc,	-
(b) No. of houses found overcrowded			-
(c) No. of houses made fit during year			3

Houses required:-

(i) To replace houses scheduled for demolition	100	} for all purposes
(ii) To abate overcrowding		
(iii) For other purposes		

Total no. of applications for Council Houses at the end of the year 56

Total no. of Council Houses sold during the year -

No. of permanent dwellings in District as at 31.12.57 (a)	Gained from conversions and erected during 1958 (b)	Total {a} + {b}	Less houses demolished, closed, etc. during year	No. of permanent dwellings in district as at 31.12.58 L.A. P.E.
992	13	1,005	3	778

APPENDIX D TABLE 4

Meat Inspection

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed (if known)	679	1066	491	7160	237	-
No. inspected	32	40	12	188	28	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	3	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	-	2	1	-
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12.5%	5%	-	2.66%	17.86%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	2.5%	-	-	3.6%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for:-						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	10	-	-	15	-
(b) Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	778	30	-	168	448	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned	778	40	-	168	463	-

Improvement Grants

No. of applications and houses dealt with by Local Authority

	Received		Approved		Rejected	
	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings	Appli- cations	No. of dwellings
31.7.49 - 31.12.57	24	24	22	22	2	2
During year	12	12	12	12	-	-
	26	26	34	34	2	2

NOTE No. of applications approved in respect of
owner/occupiers during year 9

Average cost per dwelling approved during year £485

Amount of grant payable by Local Authority Normally one third
of cost.

